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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1892.—COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Packet Company. "Four of our steamers have already gone through, and there have been no signs of stekness.—"

Here the Health Officer broke in and said. "I have no intention of taking any risks, Mr. Cortis. "It is not a good thing to let the horse out and then lock the stable door."

Mr. Cortis then said his company was prepared to go any length to co-operate in warding off the danger, and Dr. Jenkins said he had no doubt of it. There was some grumbling among the other agents, but they would say nothing to the reporters.

Dr. Jenkins said afterward that, though the regulation smalled a loss on the companies, they assured him that they were willing to do anything to avoid the risk of bringing cholera

anything to avoid the risk of bringing cholera here.

"I think the State Board of Health ought to act now, and I believe it will act," he continued. "It would be well if orders were issued to the other seaboard cities in the State and along the lakes to make the quarantine as rigid as it is in New York. No one can tell how cholera may find its way into this city. Every possible avenue should be guarded."

Dr. Jenkins was asked about the choice of a hospital for the cholera patients should any of them come to New York. He said it was a matter for the Health Board to attend to. In ease it came by sea those infected by the disease might be kept in a hospital ship or sent

them come to New York. He said it was a matter for the Health Board to attend to. In ease it came by sea those infected by the disaase might be kept in a hospital ship or sent to Swinburne Island.

"As to the Emigrant Hospital." he continued, "it is out of the question, as it is being used as a hospital for insane patients, I understand. There is the hospital ship. Namuel D. Carleton, which would hold from 250 to 300 patients. I have no doubt the Board of Health will make suitable provision for New York."

It was a busy day at Quarantine yesterday, and for the next few days Dr. Jenkins and his assistants will have their hands full examining incoming steamers, as a number of transatiantic liners are due to-day, to-morrow, and Thursday. The steamship Arizona, from Liverpool; the America, from Hamburg, and the Plequa; from Mediterranean ports, were overhauled yesterday forenoon by Dr. Jenkins and his assistants. Drs. Tallmadge and Sanborn. The Arizona arrived after sundown the day before, too lafe for inspection that day. As spe carried some passengers from Russia great anxiety was felt lest she should have cholera patients on bourd, and it took soveral hours to satisfy Dr. Jenkins that she could be safely passed. The Arizona had on board 154 first cubin and 168 second cabin passengers, and 480 steerage passengers among from England and Ireland, but there was good showing of other nationalities, including Russians. The passengers were in exceptionally good health, and they were very much averse to being examined and to having their baggage cooked by steam. The baggage was disinfected thoroughly at 9:30 o'clock, and the vessel received a clean bill of health.

The inspection of the America was longer than that of the Arizona. She carried 100 passengers less than the Arizona, but she salled from Bremen on Aug. 17, the day before Dr. Jenkins made up his mind to give the ship a clean bill of health.

The Red Star liner Friesland and the steamer Polynesia of the lamburg. He said were ally suspenses of the passenger dep

ffice."
Board of Health yesterday practically

The Board of Health yesterday practically selected a place for hospital purposes in case of an outbreak of cholera in New York. President Wilson decided that Riker's Island was out of the question. After a conference with the Park Department Pelham Bay Park was chosen. The health authorities say that it cas be carefully isolated.

Over 100 complaints were received during the day of tenements in a fifthy condition which would prove hotbeds for disease in case of an epidemic. Orders were issued that they should be cleaned at once. About twenty arreats of people who sold impure milk were made, and the health inspectors were cautioned to keep a close watch on the vegetables was seized before nightfall.

A communication from Postmaster Van Cott was sent to the Health Department stating that, in view of the prevalence of cholera at ports from which mails were received, it would be well to have the mains disinfected. President Wilson of the Health Board was seen in reference to this. He said that if the means of disinfection were provided the necessary disinfection could be made. Arrangements for disinfection were provided the necessary disinfection could be made. Arrangements for disinfection the mails will be made. The anonymous crank turned up yesterday. He sent the fellowing letter to the Board of Health:

To the Board of Health:

vigilance so far as their jurisdiction extends. but the local and municipal authorities also have an important duty to perform. The local authorities in New York and in other cities where immigrants are landed should at once proceed to clean up the city and wipe out those esting places cholera would first seek if it once obtained admission to our shores. It coms as if the dread disease were making direct for this country, and it becomes a matter of self-preservation for us to remove every pretext for it to linger with us should it come

as an unbidden guest." Surgeon-General Wyman was an early caller at the Treasury Department, and he had a ong and earnest conversation with Mr. Spaulding on the subject. The doctor said the situation is becoming more serious as the disease spreads. He had hoped that to-day's reports from abroad would show a decrease in the number of cases. Dr. Wyman was questioned as to the statement recently attributed to Dr. Holt, in which he says:

the number of cases. Dr. Wyman was questioned as to the statement recently attributed to Dr. Holt, in which he says:

"As for New York and other ports along the Atlantic seaboard, excepting Charleston, their methods and equipments are worldly inadequate to their necessities. They are, in fact, as revealed by this emergency, mere political office-rewarding stations, whose methods are a perfunctory make-believe to hoodwink the public with a show of importance, while in fact they lack every essential of scientific requirement and trustworthness."

In declined to comment upon Dr. Holt's statement further than to say that New York has a first-class quarantine plant, and it is in charge of a capable physician, Dr. Jenkins. Beston, Philadelphia, and Baitimore also have well-equipped quarantine stations. Charles ton probably has the best plant of any of the quarantine stations along the Atlantic coast, because of the foar of yellow fever coming up from the South. At New Orienns and Charleston the greatest dread of yellow fever is constantly entertained, and at those ports no chances are taken with a vessel that comes from the yellow fever districts. If there is the slightest suspicion of 'Yellow Jack'' the crew of the vessel, the passengers, and the cargo are thoroughly disinfected, and should any symptoms of the disease to discovered, the bair is at once sent out of the harbor to the National Quarantine station at Blackbed Island, off the coast of Georgia which is the general rendezvous for the Southern States.

While there is no disposition at this time on the part of the prominent officials of the Treasury to criticise the quarantine system provided by the several States, there is nevertheless a general feeling that a national quarantine system would probably he more effective in an emergency like that now threatened. Local quarantine officers are frequently selected as a reward for political service rendered, and it is said that immigration laws and regulations.

There appears to be some confusion in the minds of m " As for New York and other ports along the

VOL. IX.—NO. 365.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30,

ONTHE WATCH FOR CHOLERA

MEASURE OFFICER JUNGATION INC.

AND VASSILE OF THE WATCH FOR CHOLERA

THE ADDRESS OF THE WATCH FOR CHOLERA

THE ADDRESS OF THE WATCH FOR CHOLERA

THE PASSILE OF THE WATCH FOR CHOLERA

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TREASURY OFFICIALS ALARMED.

They Fear that Choicra Is Coming to This Consul or an officer of the Marine Hospital Service.

This afternoon Mr. Desprez, in charge of the Prench Legation, forwarded to the State Department a copy of a report made by a Board of French physicians upon the cause of cholera in France, which shows that it is due to drinking polluted water from the Bivor Seine.

Quite a sensation was occasioned here to day by the report that cholera has reached finsgow, with Russian immigrants destined for the United States. The Consul at that in infected districts.

"It is possible," said he, "that cholera may make its way into this country in spite of every effort we are making to prevent it. The Government officials will exercise the utmost vigitance so far as their jurisdiction extends, but the least gone to join the President to superintend the distribution of the letter of acceptance. It is also said that he has with him official data upon which the President may official data upon whi

CITY OFFICIALS ALERT. Commissioner Gilroy's Instructions to Mis

Subordinates. Mayor Grant is omitting no precautions to protect this city against the invasion of cholera. He held a consultation yesterday with President Wilson and Dr. Edson of the Board of Health and Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy to discuss the sanitary condition of the

The Street Cleaning Department has hired thirty-five extra men. Hester and some of the other streets in the down-town tenement district are being swept twice a day. Comptroller Myers informed Mayor Grant that he had issued orders to have the markets carefully inspected, and President Porter of the Board of Charities and Correction said that special ef forts were being made to improve the sanitary condition of the public buildings in his

Commissioner Gilroy has sent this letter to the heads of the various bureaus in his de-partment; Ment;
Decastrent of Public Words, Commissioner's)
Office, 31 Chambers Street,
New York, Aug. 20, 1802, 9 To the Heads of Bureaus\*

New York, Aug. 20, 1862.

The heads of Bureaus\*

Its Honor the Mayor has called my attention to the public alarm in consequence of the outbreak and their production and the control of the outbreak and their production in consequence of the outbreak and their production of the outbreak and their on the constitution of the their production of the reasonable apprehension that the direaded epidemic may find entrance and indement in our city through the constitution and interchandias of every description and condition from all parts of the world, which necessitate precautionary measures.

In this matter the conditions of the water supply, the pavements, the sewers and drains, the various street improvement works, the excavations and constructions of private corporations and individuals in the public afreets, and the free public datas are important and assential elements.

Productions of private corporations and individuals in the public order in a sanitary point of view, the following orders and instructions are issued, and must be promptly and implicitly carried out.

The Chief Lagineer of the Croton Aqueduct will at once report to me the condition and quantity of the available water amply in the Croton a sterahed, and whether and to what extent in his opinion the periodical disability of cleaning them is warranied.

In will also see that on all contracts and day's work larger his boreau which involve excavations in the purpose of cleaning them is warranied.

It will also see that on a contracts and day's work into the boreau which involve excavations in the briefest possible period, and are realled with the union promptitude, and that where disinfectants are needed to destroy the effects of deleterious materials the Health Department by promptly notified.

The Water Furveyor will at once cause an examination and atogration of water and tith and prevents effective surface drainage, and will proceed energetive for the payellous of products the exists of excavations of products the exists of To the Heads of European His Honor the Mayor has called my attention to the His Honor the Mayor has called my attention to the in good condition at once.

He will promptly report to me any neglect or delay in complying with such orders, that effective and sum. The ranginger in charge of sewers will immediately proceed with all the force at his command to make a therough examination of all sewers, drains, cutvers, and receiving basins, and put to work the necessary force to clean in the shortest possible time every sewer and basin which requires cleaning, and to relieve the complete of the complete

will also issue and rigidly enforce orders to all their continuous to all once ill in their trenches and acayations as closely as possible to the artisal sewer work, and keep them so filed in. Where disinfectants are necessary to destroy the effects of deleticities materials, he will promptly notify the Health Department. ment.
The Superintendent of Street Improvements will follow and promptly carry out the foregoing instructions so far as they are applicable to works of regulating, grading, curbing and flagging streets and aldevalts.
The Superintendent of Streets will at once proceed with his fepair force to repair all depressions and de-

fecis in macadam readways and impaced streets which cause the accumulation and stagnation of surface water and filb.

The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies will at once report to me the sanitary condition of each of the fifteen free floating baths, and of the water in and around them, with the causes of any definement of the water or other circumstances detrimental to health, in order that the same may be at once remedied, or the latts removed to more suitable bertin or closed for the season.

lating removed to more autable series or closed for the sea-on.

In all these matters the officers herein mentioned will make full report to me within three days, and further reports from time to time thereafter, as the circumstances and the conditions of the respective works and interests may require.

The utimat chercy and zeal are expected and required on the part of officers and subordinates for the prompt and faithful execution of these orders, temperatury.

Thosas F. Gilney, Commissioner of Public Works.

PROHIBIT IMMIGRATION.

Public Sentiment Favoring Hadical Measures to Prevent Infection.

"The threatened invasion of Asiatic cholera is the gravest and most serious question before the nation to-day," said Dr. I. A. Sayre to a Bun reporter yesterday.

"Does the gravity of the situation suggest

probibition of immigration ?" was asked. "Certainty: absolute prohibition, unless perfect and continental quarantine can be assured. But I must be permitted to explain what I mean by quarantine," added Dr. Sayre. for I went through a rather unpleasant experience in this matter in 1805 through not

being understood." When the reporter called on Dr. Sayre at his Fifth avenue residence he found him at work on a magazine article on the subject of the interview. Referring to a scrap book of newspaper clippings, and a report made by him as Resident Physician of the city of New York. he continued: "It seems hardly credible, but I was denounced by our Academy of Medicine, by the Sanitary Commissioners, by doctors and newspapers in this and many other cities in 1865 and 1886, because I declared cholera portable and contagious. I insisted upon not only the inspection and fumigation of all passengers and baggage from infected ports, but upon their isolation, sick, suspected, and well, and, see, here is a paper calling me a 'reviver of the methods of the dark ages.' The world agrees with me now, and I only refer to these bygones to emphasize, if I can, the need of the Government taking bold measures, no matter if there are those who object and per-

of the Government taking bold measures, no matter if there are those who object and perhaps rovile. So quarantine must apply to every arrival from infected ports, and to every port on this continent, and be equally efficient at every point, or else immigration should be prohibited.

"If we can, we should make immediate arrangements with Canada to adopt a general plan of strict quarantine; if we cannot, we should prohibit all immigration. Frohibit it not only at every port, but by patrol of every mile of our Canadian and Mexican borders. That cholera follows the lines of commerce and travel is so well understood now that you should find no difference of opinion as to this necessity for which I now contend. In 1865 it was not understood, and when I hurried to Washington to secure a quarantine station from the Government I had difficulty in getting Senator Chandler to call the Commerce Committee together even to listen to me. I received the Government's consent to use a portion of Sandy Hook, below the fort, for our station, but the Governor and Legislature of New Jersey made such objection that that plan was abandoned, and we astablished quarantine on the huk Florence Nightingale, where every passenger from infected ports—sick, suspected, and well—was detained at least two days, and the ships they came in were fumigated. No case of cholera entered this city then. You cannot properly fumigate a ship while the passengers are up board. The kind of fumigation that kills cholera germs would kill the passengers. I repeat that unless we can be assured of that kind of quarantines in every port on the continent the Government should absolutely stop immercation.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Commissioner of the Health Department, was next asked to give his opinion of the policy of prohibiting immigration. Immigrants in a healthy and uninfected condition, but there are loopholes and flaws in even the best possible schemes. The health and quarantine of the serve they are fallible both in their judgments and breedened upon are biass

G. Wilson, President of the Com-Dr. Charles G. Wisson, President of the Com-missioners of Health, said:
"There can to no question that the probl-bition of the landing of immigrants from in-fected ports would be a most excellent thing. If there are means of securing that safeguard at this critical period those means should be

adopted."

Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Health Department also favors the prohibition of immigration as a preventive of a cholera epidemic in this country. He said: "I believe in the absolute prohibition of immigration so long as cholera threatens us. As to the method of effecting such prohibition I am not prepared to speak, but as to its desirability there is no doubt in my mind!"

but as to its desirability there is no doubt in my mind."
Thomas F. Gilroy. Commissioner of Public Works, expressed the opinion that the prohibition of immigration would be a serious hindrance to commerce. "Goods as well as persons," said he, "bring cholera germs, and I am afraid that the prohibition of one would include the other. However, if it is the opinion of our health officers that the continued landing of immigrants from infected ports is a menace to the health of our people. I am in favor of such prohibition, no matter at what cost or inconvenience. Canada, too, must be watched. Every railroad from that country is a feeder to the stream of immigration into this country, and that stream is supplied by the heav European immigration to Quebec and Montreal."

A number of business men, among them im-A number of business men, among them importers, were seen who practically agreed in the opinion that the danger was too great to warrant any delay in adopting even the measure of prohibition, if that he deemed necessary. As to the power of the Government to effect the stoppage there was no question, although the attention of those interviewed was called to a despatch stating that the State Board of Health of Illinois had been legally advised that the President has no power in the emergency.

advised that the President has no power in the emergency.

"The President should to-morrow issue a call for the assembling of Congress if he finds he lacks power." said one gentleman whose opinion entitles him to authority. "Congress can act promptly and effectively under the general welfare clause of the Constitution. It is a case where prompt action should be taken. If immigration from infected ports threatens the health of this city, this State, the nation, and the physicians agree that it does so threaten, it should be stopped."

Potzel Discharged from Bellevae,

Anton Potzel, the tailor from Hamburg, who was isolated from the other patients when he was received into Beilevue Hospital on Sunday. principally because he had recently arrived from Hamburg, awoke yesterday morning with such an appetite for breakfast, combined with an absence of alarming symptoms of any sort, that the Bellevue doctors concluded that nothing very serious had been the matter with him. Accordingly, a breaklast commensurate with his appetite was furnished him, and after a Health board cholera expert had taken a look at him, he was told he might return to his tailoring.

Inspecting the Quarantine Station.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 29. - Secretary Probst of the State Board of Health has returned from a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Boards of Health, where the question of a visitation of the where the question of a visitation of the cholera was considered. Dr. Probat says herole measures should be adopted to keep the disease out of the country, and the additional Commission appointed to inspect the Quarantine station will go to work on Wednesday. The Commission will meet at Toronto and make its first inspection at Montreal. The condition of the several stations will be made public at once. They will be engaged for several weeks.

Taking Time by the Forelock in \$t. Louis.

Taking Time by the Forelock in St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Aug. 20 .- Chief Sanitary Officer Francis to-day addressed a letter to Health Commissioner Brennau, in which he calls attention to the telegraphic reports of cholera in European countries. He advises as a matter of precaution that a thorough house-to-house inspection be made to protect the city against the scourge. The general sanitary condition of the city is good, but the authorities will take energetic measures to prevent the disease from obtaining a foothold.

CHOLERA INVADES ENGLAND. THE COUNTRY ALARMED BY SEV-

A Crew from Hamburg Allowed to Scatter to Their Homes and One of Them Sick-Stopping Immigration from Infected Ports -Street Pincards Giving Advice to the Berlin Public-Many Deaths in Russia.

ERAL CASES OF THE DISEASE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.-Chief Engineer Walker of the steamer Gerona, which arrived at Middlesborough from Hamburg was reported to have died of cholera to-day at Dundee. The news created a tremendous sensation, not only in Dundee, but everywhere else where members of the Gerona's crew have gone. It was learned later, however, that he was still alive. The national sanitary authorities are inquiring as

to the remainder of the crew. Alarm and indignation have been caused by the announcement that the crew of the Gerona were allowed to seatter to their homes. The derona's crew appeared to be all right when

The population of Middlesborough is unfor-tunately in altogether too favorable a condition for the spread of cholers, owing to the destitution and want and consequent physical debility caused among thousands of the inhabitants by the recent strikes in the coal regions, which supplied the iron and other industries of Middlesborough.

The local sanitary authorities are now doing what they can to prevent any serious result from their carelessness by tracing up and ascertaining the condition of every member of the Gerona's crew.

The steamship companies at Glasgow have telegraphed to their European agents to suspend for the present the acceptance of any immigrants by the Glasgow lines for American and other destinations abroad. Considerable apprehension already exists in Glasgow in regard to the Russian and other immigrants who have recently arrived there to take passage.

At Gravesend to-day two emigrant steamers arrived, one from Hamburg, the other bound for Hamburg. The steamer from Hamburg was the Portia. She was subjected to an ex amination, and all the passengers were mustered for medical examination. Not a trace of cholera was found. The steamer's physician reports the death of a baby on the voyage, and this occasioned alarm. Later it was found that the child had died from some infantile complaint. All the emigrants were allowed to land at Tilbury, opposite Gravesend. They all belonged to the poorer classes.

A London house has received an order from the authorities of Hamburg for 38,000 gallons of disinfecting fluid and thirty-five tons of

disinfecting powder.
Dr. Whitcomb, the sanitary officer at Gravesend, denies that the disease brought by the steamer Gemma was Asiatic cholera. He at-

end, denies that the disease brought by the steamer Gemma was Asiatic cholera. He attended all three of the victims in the hospital, and says that they died from cholerine, and that the emigrants on the Gemma were not of the roorer but of a superior class. It is urged that first-class passengers should be subjected to the same treatment as immigrants, as equally liable to bring disease. It is said that some of the immigrants from the Portis have already arrived in the east end of London.

The chief steamship lines at Hull have telegraphed to their agents on the Continent to refuse all applications for passage from intending emigrants.

A death from cholera occurred to-day at Bolton Lancashire, twelve miles from Manchester. It is not known whether the case was one of Asiatic cholera.

Ida Namyan, a Russian Pole from Hamburg, was admitted into the London Hospital to-day, dying with a disease believed to be Asiatic cholera. Caroline Lane, an English girl, aged 10 years, was also admitted to the London Hospital, believed to have Asiatic cholera.

The S. James frazelie, which has heretofore been lukewarm on the subject, to-day joins the Eccany News and Post and other newspapers in a crusule against the Indiscriminate admission of immigrants frome those regions of Europe shown to be tained with the deaily intection, and demands that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry take action to avert a national disaster. "I we continue," says the N. James Gazelie, "to allow foreigners to settle in our midst, we will have frequent epidemics that will take all the resources of sanitation, the energy of dectors, the wealth of charity, and the moral courage of the nation. Hamburg smean policy of concealment has brought nunishment on the people of Hamburg themselves, and has caused delay elsewhere in the

disaster. I may be minuse, says, the to choose makes, we will have frequent pridemics the makes and the control of the people of Hamburg them individually the control of the people of Hamburg them individually the control of the people of Hamburg them individually the control of the people of Hamburg them individually the control of the people of Hamburg them individually the control of the people of Hamburg them individually the control of the people of Hamburg them individually the control of the people of Hamburg them individually the control of the people of Hamburg them individually the control of the people of Hamburg them individually the control of the people of Hamburg them individually them individually them individually them individually them individually them in the people of the people of

drinking. The water is filthy, they say, and so impregnated with poisonous matter that it constantly menaces the city with epidemics. The presence of Russian emigrants in the city is pronounced to have been of but secondary importance in spreading the plague. Had the health of the people not already been undermined by impure drinking water, it is said, little or no damage would have attended the transport through the city of families from the infected districts of Russia. Nevertheless, the Local Government Board has ordered that dirty and alling emigrants shall not be allowed to land, unless they give their names, occupations, and addresses, so that they can be easily followed and watched.

The assurances of the municipal authorities that the cholera has done its worst have not received much credence. Men who have no business, or are at liberty to leave their business for a short time, centinue to leave the city. Although no general exodus is apparent, the railroads to-day have carried 40 per cent. more passengers than their average. Most of the fugitives go to the coast, although about 500 passengers have left to-day for the interior.

The epidemic has abated somewhat to-day.

terior.
The epidemic has abated somewhat to-day.
The cases reported to-day number 472; the deaths, 197. The Spitaler strasse, having a population of 9,000 persons, has been found to be infected.

The spidemic has abated somewhat to-day. The cases reported to-day number 472: the deaths, 197. The Spitaler strasse, having a population of 0,000 persons, has been found to be infected.

ANTWERP, Aug. 29.—Seven cholera patients are in the hospital here, and deaths are expected. Two new cases have been reported since Friday.

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—A stoker of the steamer Urania from Hamburg, has died from cholera in this city.

Southamston, Aug. 29.—It is complained here that the authorities are not taking precaution against cholera. Fishing vossels from infected ports, like Havre, enter Southampton without any inspection.

Bremen, Aug. 29.—Thirteen cholera patients have been admitted to the hospitals, asserts that there have been cases of Asiatic cholera in Paris. Twenty persons suffering from discases of a cholera or cholerine character were admitted to the hospitals, asserts that there have been cases of Asiatic cholera in Paris. Twenty persons suffering from discases of a cholera or cholerine character were admitted to the hospitals yesterday.

Havne, Aug. 29.—Emperor Franz Josef has ordered the Red Cross Society to organize for the cholera service tirraghout Austria. Ten hospital barracks are to be erected in different persons of the cholera service tirraghout Austria. Ten hospital barracks are to be erected in different persons of the cholera service tirraghout Austria. Ten hospital barracks are to be erected in different persons of the cholera service tirraghout Austria. Ten hospitals barracks are to be erected in different parts of the empire, and most of these will be under the supervision of the lied Cross. The society also will undertake the transport service, it is said, for conveying patients from their homes to the hospitals.

The War Department of War in this city. Reichenburg, Aug. 29.—Three hundred Russian Holeras at the person of the custom officials on the larger cities to have their sanitary service in readiness to fight the plague. In Galicia, especially, energetic action is urged. At all the

PREPARATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Wall Tests to Be Asked from the Government in Case Cholera Should Come. PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 20.-The Board of Health to-day made a request on the City Councils for an extra appropriation of \$50,000 to the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Health, for expenses to be incurred in preventing cholera from reaching here. Health Officer Veal stated to the Board that he had been notifled by the Treasury Department that a revenue cutter had left for this port, to be moored at the breakwater. The Board decided to ask

the United States Arsenal authorities for 200 wall tents to be used in case a cholera camp should be found necessary.

The British Princess, which arrived to-day,

LIZZIE BORDEN'S CHANCES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

POSITIVE TESTIMONY THAT SHE TRIED 10 BUY PRUSSIC ACID.

trong Testimony, Also, that It Would Have Reen Impossible for the Murderer to Have Excaped Without Being Seen-Various Contradictions in the Defeadant's Statements as to Her Visit to the Harn Brought Out-None of Those Who Reached the House First Saw Any Bleed on the Prisoner, and Two Witnesses Say That She Showed Distress-Three Persons Swear That on the Day Before the Murder She Tried to Buy Prussle Acid. Giving as An Excuse That She Wanted to Use a Little on a Sealakin Bacque.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 20.-By means of the witnesses that were examined to-day in the hear-ing of Lizzie Borden, the prosecution showed that the Borden house, at the time of the mur-der of Mr. Borden, at least, was surrounded on all sides by persons who would have seen the murderer had he hurried from the house. None of these witnesses saw anyone enter or leave the house about the time of the killing of Mr. Borden. The State also produced witnesses who swore positively that the cellar door was found to be locked immediately after the discovery of the murder. Three policemen testified to the finding of the hatchet. with the alleged blood on it, and the two axes and smaller hatchet. Witnesses related conversations held with Lizzie Borden regarding the murder, and in many instances the statements of the accused, as told by the witnesses. were directly contradictory. Two drug clerks and a medical student swore that on the day before the murder Lizzie Borden tried to buy 10 cents worth of prussic acid.

The prosecution also went over the details of the happenings in the house after the murder, and the demeanor of the accused and the actions of the investigators themselves. All this evidence was presented with careful regard to details, it is said, to avoid a presentation of the whole case by the prosecution. There was a difference among the witnesses as to the demeanor of Lizzle Borden immediately after the murder. Bridget Sullivan, when on the stand last Saturday, and three policemen in their testimony to-day, swore that Lizzie was cool, collected, and did not cry. Two witnesses to-day testifled positively that Lizzie was greatly agitated and distressed. But whatever agitation there was about Lizzie Borden immediately after the murder of her father, there was no trace of nervousness about her this morning when she entered the court room. It was evident that the ordeal of facing a throng of curious spectators day after day is extremely distasteful to Lizzie Borden. She left her room at 10:40 o'clock with the Rev. Dr. Buck. She smiled and spoke a few words to the minister before they entered the hallway. The minute she saw one of the crowd that lined the hallway the smile van-ished, the cold look came into her face, and with head thrown back she walked along the corridor. The stony look was supplemented by a frown that grew into a scowl before the prisoner reached her seat beside Lawrer Adams. As she sat down Judge Blaisdell took his seat on the bench. With the opening cry of "Court!" the audience grose, but the prisoner sat still, never even glancing about her. She had on the same blue serge dress she has worn since the opening of the hearing, and also were a heavy black jacket most of the time. She sat with her face buried in the folds of the coat's collar. District Attorney Knowlton called Mrs. Adelaide Churchill to the stand.

A NEAR NEIGHBOR'S TESTIMONY. Mrs. Churchill said: "I live next the Bor-dens on the north side. That is the side that the side door of the Borden house is on. The first I saw or heard about the murder of Mr. Borden was when I saw Bridget Sullivan coming back across the street from Dr. Bowen's. I had been to the meat market, and was just getting home. I was opposite my gate when I noticed Bridget in the middle of the road. She was pale and was wringing her my kitchen. My kitchen is on the side of the house nearest the Borden house. There are two windows on that side of my house which are directly facing the side door of the Borden house. I looked out of one of these windows and saw Lizzie Borden standing just inside the screen door. She looked so distressed that I raised the window and called to her: What's the matter?'

"'Oh. Mrs. Churchill,' she said, 'Do come over. Some one has killed father.' I ran over to their yard and hurried into the house. Lizzie sat on the second stair by the doorway. She said to me: 'I was in the barn and heard a distressing noise. I came back and found the screen door open and my father dead. Bridget had gone out again before I got to the house. I am not certain what time it was when I reached the house. I left my house a few minutes before 11 o'clock, and went to the meat market. I stayed there a few minutes and then came right back. The meat market is five blocks away. After Lizzie had told me that she had been in the barn I asked her

where her mother was. "'Mother had a note to go somewhere to see a sick person. I wish some one would look for her. She did not seem well, and we all must have been sick. The milk must have been poisoned. Please go for a doctor,' said Lizzie. I started out for the doctor. I went down the street until I met Thomas Bowes, whom I sent for a doctor. I then went back to the house. Dr. Bowen was the first one I remember hav-ing seen when I got back. Lizzie Borden. Bridget, and I went into the dining room. Dr. Bowen came in the room and asked for a sheet Bridget and I went up stairs to Mrs. Borden's room and she got a sheet. Dr. Bowen took it

THEY POUND MES. BORDEN.

"Then Miss Russell came in, and soon after Lizzie said again; 'Co find my mother.' Bridge and I walked through the parlor and wont and I walked through the parlor and weak half way up the front stairs. I could then see beyond me the spare room, the bed in it, and the body of Mrs. Borden lying at the other side of the bed. My eyes were then on a level with the floor. I turned and ran down stairs. Hisself and lizzie were still in the dining room, and as I entered Miss Russell said! Have you found another? 'Yes, 'said I, 'it is Mrs. Berden.' Lizzie did not change perceptible. Then Dr. Bewen and Mr. Sawyer and a policeman came in. Mrs. Berden. Lizzie did not change perception. Then br. Bewen and Mr. Sawyer and a policeman came in.

"The first time I saw Mr. Borden alive was at 9 octoek that morning, when I saw him leave his side door to go down town. I also saw Brichet washing the windows later. I was in a bedroom in my house and saw berpialny through the window. I saw no case is go out of the house or around the premises before I left home to go to the market at about I o clock. Lizzie was cool and collected all the time. She told Dr. Bowen to seed a telegram to Emma telling her to come home, but not to tell her the worst, as the shock might injure her. Then she told me in the kitchen that she wanted to go to the cemetery herself and attend to the arrangements for the funeral. I replied that the undertaker would do that."

"Did Bridget Sullivan tell you anything about Mrs. Berden being out of the house?" asked Mr. Knowiton.

"Yes, Bridget said that Mrs. Borden had got a note white she was dusting the sitting room, and had hurried off without felling her about it, and that Mrs. Borden usually told her when she went out.

"What kind of a dress did Lizzie have on when you saw her?"

"She wore a blue and white cotton called dress, with a navy blue figure in it. I am not certain whether the skirt and waist were the same kind of goods."

Lawyer Jennings conducted the cross-examination of Mrs. thurselill, teginning by try-

same kind of goods."

Lawyer Jennings conducted the cross-examination of Mrs. Churchill, beginning by trying to change Mrs. Churchill's statement as to
when she left her house to go to the meamarket, and when she got back. He falled in
this. Mrs. Churchill' revealed her story, and
explained further that Lizzie Borden had sold
her in their conversation about